

each of the country's 191,000 voting precincts is estimated to cost at least \$4 billion and some estimates have voting modernization costs exceeding \$8 billion.

The current presidential tax checkoff has had mixed results, but I believe Americans will respond favorably to an opportunity to help defray the costs of new voting equipment if it will ensure accurate election results. Using Census figures as a guide, if 12 percent of Ohio taxpayers opted for the checkoff, it would amount to \$1.35 million in revenue that could be used to update voting equipment and pay to train poll workers.

Participation in the checkoff to help pay for presidential elections has fallen since it was first initiated in 1972, and studies show that only 12.5 percent of Americans checked the box on their 1997 returns. The remainder left the box blank or checked "NO." Through 1999, about \$1.2 billion had been designed for presidential elections.

I blame the low participation for the presidential checkoff on two factors: The public's unwillingness to help pay for increasingly hostile presidential elections, and widespread misunderstanding that checking off the box increases one's tax bill.

It is my belief that folks will be willing to do a tax checkoff if it will ensure that their vote will be counted and counted accurately. I think when folks realize this won't negatively impact their tax refund or tax bill, they will be willing to check the box.

Secretaries of State across the Nation agree that voting machines need to be modernized but they realize the costs will be enormous. The voting modernization checkoff will be a temporary measure to generate funds, and will only appear on tax return forms as long as there is a need to pay for new voting machines.

Mr. Speaker, States will be able to use money generated by the checkoff to purchase and maintain modern voting equipment, and educate and train those using the new voting equipment, including those working the polls on election day. Decisions about specific equipment and training would be left up to the States. Also, Puerto Rico will be excluded from this plan because it does not pay Federal taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I believe VEMA offers a simple, common-sense solution to a problem that must be remedied as soon as possible so we can restore accuracy and integrity to our voting system. I urge my colleagues to support the Voting Equipment Modernization Act of 2001.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JIM MATHESON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 14, 2001*

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 13, 2001, I was unable to cast votes on rollcall votes 46 and 47. However, had I been present, on rollcall vote 46 I would have voted "yea", and on rollcall vote 47 I also would have voted "yea".

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### CONDEMNING HEINOUS ATROCITIES THAT OCCURRED AT SANTANA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTEE, CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JIM LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 13, 2001*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the victims of gun violence at Santana High School, the countless lives that have been affected by this tragic incident, and the numerous similar tragedies that have happened over the past few years. The violence at Santana is deeply disturbing. No child should fear for her life in school, and no child should feel so alienated that he perceives violence as his only option.

When Charles Andrew Williams entered school on Monday, March 5, he had already cried out for help. He had told his friends his plan. He had even told his friend's parent. In all, Andy Williams told over 20 people what he planned to do. But no one took him seriously and now two children are dead. While this was clearly an act of rage, it was also one of fear and desperation.

And sadly, Andy was not alone. Within 48 hours of his arrest, 16 other children in California had been arrested or detained for suspicion of gun-related violence. In fact, since Dylan Kelbold and Eric Harris killed thirteen of their classmates at Columbine High School almost two years ago, over eighteen separate incidents of student-to-student gun violence have occurred. Many more planned attempts to emulate this violence have gone unreported or perhaps never even known. Just six weeks ago in East Providence, Rhode Island, a hit list was found that was written by four fifth graders.

Many of us are at a loss to explain this explosion of school violence in recent years, but everyone agrees that we must address the mental health needs of our children. Education Secretary Rod Paige has attributed the rash of school shootings to 'alienation and rage.' A recent Secret Sservice study concluded that the common theme underlying perpetrators of violent crimes in schools is depression. Three-quarters of children committing these crimes have talked about or attempted suicide. More than two-thirds report having been bullied by their peers. Disturbing emotions of alienation and rage in our nation's schools are real and pervasive and deep-seated. We must take steps to alleviate this pain and provide the help that our children are crying out for in these violent actions.

Our schoolchildren need professional counselors who can help them cope with the pressures of being a teenager. They need supportive adults in their lives. They also need a moral compass that will help them sort through the violence that permeates our culture. What they do not need is easy access to weapons. Whatever alienation Andy Williams was feeling, he could not have committed such a heinous act without the help of a .22 caliber revolver.

Guns are simply too accessible to children today, and American children are suffering the

consequences. The accidental death rate among children from gunshot wounds is nine times higher in the United States than in the other largest 25 industrialized countries combined, and at least six loopholes still exist that allow children and violent offenders obtain guns. Guns alone do not kill children, but in times of extreme emotional distress they enable a disturbed innocent child to become a murderer.

Efforts to increase children's self-esteem and to reduce their access to guns will decrease the number of these incidents. While I applaud my colleagues in honoring the children and families of Santana High School, I urge you to let this be the first step toward change, not the last. As one whose life was forever altered when a gun accidentally discharged, I know first hand that guns are dangerous and far too often fatal. For the sake of our children, I implore my colleagues to pass meaningful legislation to end school violence once and for all.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOE ORTIZ CARDONA

#### HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 14, 2001*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Joe Ortiz Cardona, of California. Joe has been recognized by Adelante, California Migrant Leadership Council and American Legion Merle Reed Post 124 as an outstanding individual who has made significant contributions to the improvement of education opportunities for Latino children in California.

A highly-respected community leader in Earlimart for more than 33 years, a Barber by trade, Joe Cardona has spent most of his life helping others. He is active in improving the conditions of the people of Earlimart, in such areas as flood control, schools, health care, food and clothing acquisition and distribution, and support for families in need.

Joe was born in 1933 in Somerton, Arizona. His family migrated to Earlimart in 1940, where Joe enrolled in first grade at Earlimart Elementary School. Following the seasonal crops, Joe's family moved to Brawley where he graduated from eighth grade in 1948.

Joe enlisted in the Army in the late 1950's serving two years. In 1957, Joe studied and obtained his apprenticeship for Barbering from Moler Barber College, Fresno, California. In 1959, Joe married Cruz Amaya Cardona and raised four children, Larry, Joe Jr., Frankie and Vicky. In 1974, Joe was determined to receive a high school diploma. He enrolled in Adult Education at Delano Joint Union High School. Along with the forty-seven area citizens, he was one of the proud graduates of the commencement exercises in June 2, 1975.

Joe Cardona is a man of integrity, dependability and dedication. In 1967, understanding the poverty and hardships of some of the community members of Earlimart, he had an idea to have members of the community contribute to a fund, which could be used to assist families on the occasion of bereavement. With this idea the Earlimart Funeral Fund Association was formed and to-date Joe is still an active member of this organization, and besides

the monetary support, you probably will see Joe attending the funerals and expressing his sympathy to the bereaved families.

Serving his country was one of Joe's proudest moments, and because of his active membership, he has received recognition for participation in the American Legion Post. Joe has proudly served in the position of president and commander of the American Legion Post. Representing the American legion Post 745, Joe helps raise funds for scholarship to annually honor a deserving Earlimart Junior High School student.

Joe helped coordinate the first Food Link Program for the community of Earlimart in 1995, dedicating countless hours gathering volunteers, and through his example, others have continued to take on this responsibility. This program continues to serve the needy families of this community. During the flood of 1997, Joe helped form a Flood Control Committee, gathering local active members, as well as invoking assistance from political representatives to help disaster stricken families, and was also involved in the issue of the White River Dam. Joe recruits volunteers to assist with the annual clean-up day activities in the community. One of Joe's biggest accomplishments is the annual Christmas "Give Away" to the needy families of the Earlimart community.

Joe has received recognition by the California State Assembly and California State Senate for outstanding leadership and community services. Joe speaks very softly, and with his congenial and humble character, never boasts of his accomplishments. If you know Joe personally, you are aware of the relentless hours he has served on various committees expressing concerns. Although the town of Earlimart is not incorporated, the majority of the community will still refer to Joe as the "Town Mayor" and through his dedication and commitment he has made the difference!

HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPUBLIC OF  
CHINA PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-  
BIAN

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 14, 2001*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while the world's attention has focused on human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China, attention ought also be given to the commendable human rights record of the Republic of China.

The Republic of China's constitution guarantees its citizens basic civil liberties, including freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of speech and press, and freedom of religion. The Republic of China is also now a recognized full-fledged democracy that respects political rights, as evidenced by last year's election of President Chen Shui-bian in free and fair elections. This occasion marked the first time in Chinese society that an opposition party candidate was elected President. Son of a farm laborer, Mr. Chen was an active political reformer and activist for many years and served time in prison for his beliefs. After

gaining his release, he served as a lawmaker and later as mayor of Tapei. His presidential victory last March 18 signaled to the world that true democracy has taken hold in the Republic of China.

In his inaugural address last May 20, President Chen announced: "We are willing to promise a more active contribution in safeguarding international human rights. The Republic of China cannot and will not remain outside global human rights trends. We will abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention for Civil and Political Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action. We will bring the Republic of China back into the international human rights system. . . . We hope to set up an independent national human rights commission in Taiwan, thereby realizing an action long advocated by the United Nations. We will also invite two outstanding non-governmental organizations, the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International, to assist us in our measures to protect human rights and make the Republic of China into a new indicator for human rights in the 21st Century."

Mr. Speaker, I applaud President Chen's commitment to democracy and human rights. As we approach President Chen's first anniversary in office, I hope my colleagues will acknowledge his full commitment to safeguarding human rights in the Republic of China. President Chen and his cabinet ought to be applauded for their continuing efforts to make Taiwan one of the freest places on earth and for proving once again that political freedom and a prosperous market-oriented economy go hand-in-hand. I wish to congratulate president Chen and send him my support and best wishes.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX  
RELIEF ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3. It is based on unreal assumptions and fuzzy scenarios.

H.R. 3 income tax rate reductions for single taxpayers are as follows:

For taxable income up to \$6,000 the current rate of 15 percent would be reduced under H.R. 3 and the Bush plan to 10 percent.

For taxable income between \$6,000 and \$27,050 the rate of 15 percent is unchanged.

For taxable income between \$27,050 and \$65,550 the current rate of 28 percent is reduced to 25 percent.

For taxable income between \$65,550 and \$136,750 the current rate of 31 percent is reduced to 25 percent.

For taxable income between \$136,750 and \$297,350 the current rate of 36 percent is reduced to 33 percent.

For taxable income above \$297,350 the current rate of 39.6 percent is reduced to 33 percent.

These income tax rate changes take effect gradually over a 10-year period:

For single taxpayers with income under \$6,000 the 15 percent rate is reduced to 12 percent in 2001 and 2002, to 11 percent in 2003 and 2004 and to 10 percent beginning in 2005.

The 15 percent tax rate on taxable income between \$6,000 and \$27,050 is unchanged.

For taxable income between \$27,050—\$65,550 the 28 percent rate is reduced to 27 percent in 2002 and 2003, to 26 percent in 2004 and 2005 and to 25 percent beginning in 2006.

For taxable income between \$65,660—\$136,750 the 31 percent rate is reduced to 30 percent in 2002, to 29 percent in 2003, to 28 percent in 2004, to 27 percent in 2005 and to 25 percent beginning in 2006.

For taxable income between \$136,750—\$297,350 the current 36 percent rate is reduced to 35 percent in 2002 and 2003, 34 percent in 2004 and 2005 and declines to 33 percent beginning in 2006.

For taxable income above \$297,350, the current 39.6 percent rate is reduced to 38 percent in 2002, to 37 percent in 2003, to 36 percent in 2004, to 35 percent in 2005 and to 33 percent beginning in 2006.

This tax reduction plan has three fundamental flaws.

First, the tax cuts are premised upon there being a \$5.6 trillion surplus over the next 10 years. But the actual surplus is much less, and the cost of the tax cuts are much larger than claimed.

The \$5.6 trillion "surplus" includes \$2.5 trillion from the Social Security Trust fund and \$400 billion in the Medicare Trust funds. It also includes another \$111 billion in the Military Retirement Trust Fund that is needed for the retirement benefits of our military personnel. That leaves only \$2.6 trillion in real surpluses.

From that the Bush tax plan would cost \$1.6 trillion in tax cuts leaving a surplus of \$1 trillion. But the tax cuts would increase the Federal government's interest costs by \$400 billion, leaving only a \$600 billion surplus.

Making the tax cuts retroactive to January 1, 2001 adds another \$100 billion in costs. Other Bush proposals, including adjustments to the alternative minimum tax, extending expiring tax credits, and promised spending add another \$500 billion. Added together, the Bush proposal uses up all the non-Social Security surplus.

It is unconscionable to pass a tax cut based on Social Security and Medicare surpluses after you have promised not to touch this surplus.

In fact Congress has voted many times on legislation not to touch these surpluses (lock box.) Congress even took Social Security "off budget" to make sure Congress did not forecast "surpluses" based on surpluses currently accumulated in Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds.

These tax cuts endanger the Social Security—Medicare Trust Funds.

Second, President Bush states that he wants to pay down this debt. But his tax cuts mean that we will not be able to pay down the national debt.

Of the \$5.7 trillion in current federal debt, the public holds \$3.4 trillion. The remaining \$2.3 trillion is held by the Social Security and